THURSDAY, *April* 5, 1770. THE NUMBER 204.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

His MAJESTY'S *moſt gracious* SPEECH *to both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT, *On* Tueſday, *the 9th of* January, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with much concern, that I find myſelf obliged to open this Parliament with acquainting you, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom, notwithſtanding every precaution that could be uſed for preventing the infection from foreign parts. Upon the firſt notice of its actual appearance, my next attention was to ſtop, if poſſible, its further progreſs, and as the ſucceſs of thoſe endeavours muſt, in all probability, have been entirely defeated by any the leaſt degree of delay in the application of them, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, with the advice of my Privy Council, to give immediate directions for every ſtep to be taken, that appeared moſt capable of checking the inſtant danger of the ſpreading of the infection, until I could have an opportunity of conſulting my Parliament upon ſome more permanent meaſures for ſecuring us againſt ſo great a calamity; and to your immediate and more ſerious conſideration, I earneſtly recommend this very important object.

I have given my Parliament repeated aſſurances, that it has always been my fixed purpoſe to preſerve the general tranquility, maintaining, at the ſame time, the dignity and honour of my Crown, together with the juſt rights and intereſt of my people. The uncommon burthens which my ſubjects have borne ſo chearfully, in order to bring the late war to a happy concluſion, muſt be an additional motive to make me vigilant to prevent the preſent diſturbances in Europe from extending to any part, where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation, may make it neceſſary for my Crown to become a party. The aſſurances I receive from the other great powers afford me reaſon to believe that my endeavours will continue to be ſucceſsful. I ſhall ſtill make the general intereſt of Europe the object of my attention; and while I ſteadily ſupport my own rights, I ſhall be equally careful not to acknowledge the claims of any other powers, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

It is needleſs for me to recommend to the ſerious attention of my Parliament, the ſtate of my government in America; I have endeavoured, on my part, by every means, to bring back my ſubjects there to their duty, and to a due ſenſe of lawful authority. It gives me much concern to inform you, that the ſucceſs of my endeavours has not anſwered my expectations, and that in ſome of my colonies many perſons have embarked in meaſures highly unwarrantable, and calculated to deſtroy the commercial connexion between them and the Mother country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before you: I am perſuaded that your affection for my perſon and government, and your zeal for the public good, will induce you to grant ſuch ſupplies as are neceſſary; and you may be aſſured that, on my part, they ſhall be managed with the utmoſt œconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the welfare and proſperity of my people have always been the object of my wiſhes, and the rule of my actions, ſo I am perſuaded, from my experience of your conduct, that you will be governed in your proceedings by the ſame principles; my ready concurrence and ſupport, in every meaſure that may ſerve to promote thoſe ends, you may always depend upon. On you it would be now, more than ever, incumbent to avoid all heats and animoſities among yourſelves, and to cultivate that ſpirit of harmony, which becomes thoſe who have but one common object in their view, and which may be moſt likely to give authority and efficacy to the reſult of your deliberations. Such a conduct, on your parts, will, above all things, contribute to maintain, in their proper luſtre, the ſtrength, the reputation, and the proſperity of this country; to ſtrengthen the attachment of my ſubjects to that excellent conſtitution of government, from which they derive ſuch diſtinguiſhed advantages; and to cauſe the firm reliance and confidence, which I have in the wiſdom of my Parliament, as well as in their zeal for the true intereſt of my people, to be juſtified and approved both at home and abroad.

LONDON, *January 6.*

YESTERDAY the Yorkſhire, Worceſterſhire, Somerſetſhire, Northumberland, and Newcaſtle petitions, were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's.

A proteſt from the town of Liverpool, was yeſterday preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, againſt the petition now ſoliciting in the ſaid town, deſiring his Majeſty, for certain reaſons, to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, which proteſt concludes as follows: "To ſay that the Houſe of Commons is partial, unjuſt, or corrupt, or does any thing out of malice, is, in our opinion, highly criminal, and tends to raiſe a ſcandal upon the whole nation, whoſe repreſentatives they are. For theſe reaſons we cannot approve the matter, manner, or intent of theſe petitions, and hope to be juſtified in making public the reaſons for our diſſent thereto. Our actions, in the moſt perilous and critical times, have proved us to be faithful ſubjects; and we truſt our conduct and candour in this affair, muſt prove us to be good citizens."

We are well informed, that a certain unpopular American Governor has refuſed the offer of a Peerage.

Yeſterday the following Gentlemen waited upon his Majeſty at St. James's, with the petition of the citizens of Briſtol, and were graciouſly received, viz. Sir William Codrington, Bart. Richard Hippeſley Cox, Eſq; Mr. Henry Cruger, and Mr. Samuel Span, merchant of that city. The two laſt Gentlemen were deputed by their fellow citizens to preſent it.

A report ſtrongly prevails, that a number of very eminent merchants have a ſcheme in agitation for preſenting a petition, ſetting forth the neceſſity of taking the American affairs under immediate conſideration.

We are informed, that the Briſtol petition was ſigned by 2445 freemen.

The petition of the county of York (which is ſigned by near 11,000 freeholders) was preſented to his Majeſty, by the following Gentlemen, viz. Sir James Ibbetſon, the High Sheriff, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Sir George Armyatage, and Sir William Anderſon, Bart. John Stephenſon Hall, John Sylveſter Smith, Richard Wilſon, Benjamin Ferrand, John Milnes, and Samuel Shore, Eſquires. His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive the ſame very graciouſly.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the celebrated Junius has ſet out on his travels into foreign parts.

Jan. 10. By the many and early prudent precautions taken to ſtem the progreſs of the dreadful murrain that lately broke out among the horned cattle, we can with pleaſure aſſure the public, that it has been prevented from ſpreading even over the very county it firſt broke out in; that it is almoſt confined to a ſingle part, of no very great extent; but that it has raged there with uncommon violence.

Laſt night there was a meeting of the Miniſters friends at the Cockpit (as uſual) previous to the opening the Seſſion of Parliament, when the number preſent was only 179.

Laſt night there was a meeting of the Gentlemen in oppoſition, at the Thatched-Houſe tavern in St. James's ſtreet, at which 20 new members were preſent.

The Devonſhire, Derbyſhire, and Herefordſhire petitions were yeſterday preſented to his Majeſty.

Jan. 11. It is certain that the Welch petition was yeſterday delivered to his Majeſty by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and moſt graciouſly received.

It is aſſured that the petition of the town of Liverpool was ſigned by 1200 perſons, and the proteſt by only 200. The whole number of freemen belonging to that place we are told is but 1500. It is further ſaid, that the proteſt was drawn up here, and ſent down to be ſigned.

The Houſe of Peers did not break up till paſt ten o'clock on Tueſday night; and the Houſe of Commons ſat till half an hour paſt one yeſterday morning.

Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham returned to his ſeat at Hayes.

The names of the following Lords will be revered from the 9th inſtant to the lateſt poſterity, as friends to the Britiſh conſtitution, and aſſerters of the rights of their fellow ſubjects:

The Dukes of Richmond, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland; the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earls of Suffolk, Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Albemarle, Tankerville, Ayleſford, Macclesfield, Effingham, Buckinghamſhire, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Radnor, Chatham; the Viſcount Torrington; the Lords Abergavenny, Byron,

Craven, Boyle, Trevor, King, Monſon, Chedworth, Edgecombe, Forteſcue, Ponſonby, Lyttleton, Wycomb, Groſvenor, Milton, Camden.

The odds on Tueſday were 89 to 36, and 254 to 138.

A perſon of great eminence in the law has joined the minority, as alſo has another great lawyer.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that a certain military Commander, of the higheſt rank, who has ever been deſervedly a favourite with the people, has joined the minority, and declared that "he ſhall ever look upon his conduct, during the laſt year, as the moſt reproachful æra of his life."

It was currently reported yeſterday, at the weſt end of the town, that this day would be the laſt that a noble and patriotic lawyer was to remain in office.

Jan. 12. In a certain Aſſembly on Wedneſday, the Duke of Grafton ſpoke near half an hour. The principal ſpeakers in the oppoſition were, Lord Chatham, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Temple, Lord Shelburne, who not only ſpoke but replied.

Mr. Burke, the ſame day, in a certain place, ſpoke near two hours. There were thirty-one ſpeakers.

Jan. 13. The patriotic Lord Camden, and his friend Mr. Dunning, are ſtill in place, and it is ſaid they will not reſign; ſo that if the Miniſtry do not chooſe to have an honeſt man among them, *they muſt be turned out.*

It is ſaid the Miniſtry having had a conſultation what they ſhall do with the Marquis of Granby, have reſolved, *that it is not prudent to turn him out at this time.*

Col. B— the other day, declared in a certain place, that the Miniſtry had alienated the minds of thirteen millions of people.

A certain Baronet of the moſt reſpectable character, and of very great and extenſive influence, declared in a *once* auguſt Aſſembly, that that Aſſembly had *betrayed the rights and intereſts of their conſtituents.* This he not only aſſerted, but (on ſome very gentle animadverſion from an opponent) claiming the right of explanation, he ſaid, "Leſt I ſhould be miſunderſtood, *this Houſe has betrayed the rights and intereſts of their conſtituents.*"

In conſequence of the above declaration, we are told, that our virtuous Miniſters have reſolved that he ſhall be expelled, and David Roche, Eſq; commonly known by the name of Tiger Roche, is to be a candidate in his ſtead, for the largeſt county in England. No doubt can be aſcertained of his ſucceſs, as two votes are already ſecured for that purpoſe.

BOSTON,

March 8. One day laſt week a ſoldier who has long paſſed for the bully of the 29th regiment, bought two baſkets of charcoal from a Stoughton man, and in payment offered him a piſtereen in lieu of a ſhilling ſterling, which the man refuſed, and inſiſted on his money or the return of the coal. The ſoldier denied to do either, on which the charcoal man ſaid he would take it out of his hide, rather than trouble himſelf much about it. To which the bully very readily agreed, and was laid ſprawling at every paſs, till quite tired of the diverſion, he profeſſed his ſatisfaction, took his fellow combatant to an ale-houſe, and amicably ſettled the diſpute.

Not quite ſo fortunate were two of theſe Don Quixote adventurers, who fell upon a young man walking quietly near the lower end of King ſtreet, and ſtopping him in his way, inſulted him with very opprobrious language, on which after a very ſhort parley he laid both ſprawling, and went about his buſineſs. Two or three more ſuch rencounters have happened lately.—'Tis ſaid many of the 29th regiment, have armed themſelves with bludgeons of about two feet long, a round handle, and the body of the club three ſquare. With ſuch weapons as theſe, ſwords, and cutlaſſes, on Friday laſt, about 11 o'clock, they made a formal attack on the rope-walk of Mr. John Gray; one of them appearing firſt, and complaining that ſome of their people had affronted him, and declared he would have ſatisfaction. The workmen not much attending to him, he grew very abuſive, and challenged any one in the rope-walk to turn out and fight him; one of the hands ſtepped out to him, very ſpeedily tript up his heels and took his ſword from him. He then went from them, and ſoon returned with eight or nine more, armed as aforeſaid, aſking very haughtily, why he had been uſed in that manner? The anſwers probably not pleaſing the Gentlemen ſoldiers, as it ſeems they affect to ſtile themſelves, they fell upon the rope-makers, who being accidentally well provided for their reception, made it neceſſary for the whole body to march in queſt of auxiliaries. Recruited to the number of thirty or forty, they again viſited the rope-walks, and challenged any or all of the workmen to come out and fight them. This offer was readily embraced, and notwithſtanding the ſoldiers were three to one, prepared on purpoſe, they were beat off, many of them much bruiſed, and two or three of the workmen ſlightly wounded.

Mr. Juſtice Hill came up as this laſt riotous multitude advanced, told them he was in commiſſion of the peace, and commanded them to go to their barracks. In this exerciſe of his duty he was ſtruck at by one of them with a club, which had it reached him, might have been fatal; and ſo daring was this fellow, that in the Magiſtrate's preſence, he knocked down a labourer, dragged him about, and beat and abuſed him much in deſpite of the Juſtice's interpoſition. No leſs audacious was the behaviour of a tall Negro drummer, to whom Juſtice Hill particularly ſpoke, ordering him home, but he intent on wounding, or probably killing the inhabitants, headed the party ſword in hand; but had his ſword beat from his hold, which however being chained to his body he carried with him. He is ſaid to be much wounded.

Between five and ſix the ſame evening, a large body of them collected again, and were in full march for the field of battle; when Mr. John Gray, owner of the walks, met them, and diverted their intention for that evening. But on Saturday, about half after four, three ſtout grenadiers, armed with bludgeons as above deſcribed, came into the bottom of the walks, and finding three young men ſpinning together unarmed, accoſted them in theſe moſt impudent words, 'You d—n'd dogs, don't you deſerve to be kill'd?' The lads not anſwering, Mr. James Young came up and ſpoke boldly, on which a grenadier aimed a blow at his head, but Mr. Young fended it off with his arms; he then turned from Young and made a paſs at Mr. Archibald M'Neil, jun. which he avoided, otherwiſe believes it might have killed him. During this bluſter one of Mr. W. Caleſ's journeymen, went into the tan houſe, got two bats, and giving one to his comrade, ſoon cleared the walks of the ſoldiers.

March 12. The town of Boſton affords a recent and melancholy demonſtration of the deſtructive conſequences of quartering troops among citizens in time of peace, under a pretence of ſupporting the laws and aiding civil authority; every conſiderate and unprejudiced perſon among us was deeply impreſſed with the apprehenſion of theſe conſequences when it was known that a number of regiments were ordered to this town under ſuch a pretext, but in reality to enforce oppreſſive meaſures; to awe and controul the legiſlative as well as executive power of the province, and to quell a ſpirit of liberty, which however it may have been baſely oppoſed and even ridiculed by ſome, would do honor to any age or country. A few perſons amongſt us had determined to uſe all their influence to procure ſo deſtructive a meaſure with a view to their ſecurely enjoying the profits of an American revenue, and unhappily both for Britain and this country they found means to effect it.

It is to Governor Bernard, the Commiſſioners, their confidents and coadjutors, that we are indebted as the procuring cauſe of a military power in this capital. The Boſton Journal of occurrences, as printed in Mr. Holt's York Gazette, from time to time, afforded many ſtriking inſtances of the diſtreſſes brought upon the inhabitants by this meaſure; and ſince thoſe journals have been diſcontinued, our troubles from that quarter have been growing upon us: We have known a party of ſoldiers in the face of day fire off a loaden muſket upon the inhabitants, others have been pricked with bayonets, and even our Magiſtrates aſſaulted and put in danger of their lives, when offenders brought before them have been reſcued; and why thoſe and other bold and baſe criminals have as yet eſcaped the puniſhment due to their crimes, may be ſoon matter of enquiry by the repreſentative body of this people. It is natural to ſuppoſe that when the inhabitants of this town ſaw thoſe laws which had been enacted for their ſecurity, and which they were ambitious of holding up to the ſoldiery, eluded, they ſhould more commonly reſent for themſelves—and accordingly it has ſo happened; many have been the ſquabbles between them and the ſoldiery; but it ſeems their being often worſted by our youth in thoſe rencounters, has only ſerved to irritate the former. What paſſed at Mr. Gray's rope-walk, has already been given the public, and may be ſaid to have led the way to the late cataſtrophe. That the rope-walk lads when attacked by ſuperior numbers ſhould defend themſelves with ſo much ſpirit and ſucceſs

in the club-way, was too mortifying, and perhaps it may hereafter appear, that even ſome of their officers were *unhappily* affected with this circumſtance: Divers ſtories were propagated among the ſoldiery, that ſerved to agitate their ſpirits; particularly on the Sabbath, that one Chambers, a Serjeant, repreſented as a ſober man, had been miſſing the preceding day, and muſt therefore have been murdered by the townſmen; an officer of diſtinction ſo far credited this report, that he entered Mr. Gray's rope-walk that Sabbath; and when required of by that Gentleman as ſoon as he could meet him, the occaſion of his ſo doing, the officer replied, that it was to look if the Serjeant ſaid to be murdered had not been hid there; this ſober Serjeant was found on the Monday unhurt, in a houſe of pleaſure. The evidences already collected ſhew, that many threatnings had been thrown out by the ſoldiery, but we do not pretend to ſay that there was any preconcerted plan; when the evidences are publiſhed, the world will judge. We may however venture to declare, that it appears too probable from their conduct, that ſome of the ſoldiery aimed to draw and provoke the townſmen into ſquabbles, and that they then intended to make uſe of other weapons than canes, clubs or bludgeons.

Our readers will doubtleſs expect a circumſtantial account of the tragical affair on Monday night laſt; but we hope they will excuſe our being ſo particular as we ſhould have been, had we not ſeen that the town was intending an enquiry, and full repreſentation thereof.

On the evening of Monday, being the 5th current, ſeveral ſoldiers of the 29th regiment were ſeen parading the ſtreets with their drawn cutlaſſes and bayonets, abuſing and wounding numbers of the inhabitants.

A few minutes after nine o'clock four youths, named Edward Archbald, William Merchant, Francis Archbald, and John Leech, jun. came down Cornhill together, and ſeparating at Dr. Loring's corner, the two former were paſſing the narrow alley leading to Murray's barrack, in which was a ſoldier brandiſhing a broad ſword of an uncommon ſize againſt the walls, out of which he ſtruck fire plentifully. A perſon of a mean countenance armed with a large cudgel bore him company. Edward Archbald admoniſhed Mr. Merchant to take care of the ſword, on which the ſoldier turned round and ſtruck Archbald on the arm, then puſhed at Merchant, and pierced through his cloaths inſide the arm cloſe to the arm-pit, and grazed the ſkin. Merchant then ſtruck the ſoldier with a ſhort ſtick he had, and the other perſon ran to the barrack, and brought with him two ſoldiers, one armed with a pair of tongs, the other with a ſhovel: He with the tongs purſued Archbald back through the alley, collared and laid him over the head with the tongs. The noiſe brought people together, and John Hicks, a young lad, coming up, knocked the ſoldier down, but let him get up again; and more lads gathering, drove them back to the barracks, where the boys ſtood ſome time as it were to keep them in. In leſs than a minute 10 or 12 of them came out with drawn cutlaſſes, clubs and bayonets, and ſet upon the unarmed boys and young folks, who ſtood them a little while, but finding the inequality of their equipment, diſperſed. On hearing the noiſe, one Samuel Atwood, came up to ſee what was the matter, and entering the alley from Dock-ſquare, heard the latter part of the combat, and when the boys had diſperſed he met the 10 or 12 ſoldiers aforeſaid ruſhing down the alley towards the ſquare, and aſked them if they intended to murder people? They anſwered yes, by G—d, root and branch! With that one of them ſtruck Mr. Atwood with a club, which was repeated by another, and being unarmed he turned to go off, and received a wound on the left ſhoulder, which reached the bone, and gave him much pain. Retreating a few ſteps, Mr. Atwood met two officers and ſaid, Gentlemen, what is the matter? They anſwered, you'll ſee by and by. Immediately after, thoſe heroes appeared in the ſquare, aſking where were the boogers? Where were the cowards? But notwithſtanding their fierceneſs to naked men, one of them advanced towards a youth who had a ſplit of a raw ſtave in his hand, and ſaid damn them here is one of them; but the young man ſeeing a perſon near him with a drawn ſword and good cane ready to ſupport him, held up his ſtave in defiance, and they quietly paſſed by him up the little alley by Mr. Silſby's to King ſtreet, where they attacked ſingle and unarmed perſons till they raiſed much clamour, and then turned down Cornhill ſtreet, inſulting all they met in like manner, and purſuing ſome to their very doors. Thirty or forty perſons, moſtly lads, being by this means gathered in King ſtreet, Capt. Preſton, with a party of men with charged bayonets, came from the main guard to the Comm iſſioner's houſe, the ſoldiers puſhing their bayonets, crying, make way! They took place by the Cuſtom houſe, and continuing to puſh to drive the people off, pricked ſome in ſeveral places; on which they were clamorous, and, it is ſaid, threw ſnow-balls. On this, the Captain commanded them to fire, and more ſnow-balls coming, he again ſaid, damn you, fire, be the conſequence that it will! One ſoldier then fired, and a townſman with a cudgel ſtruck him over the hands with ſuch force that he dropt his firelock; and ruſhing forward aimed a blow at the Captain's head, which grazed his hat and fell pretty heavy upon his arm. However, the ſoldiers continued the fire, ſucceſſively, till ſeven or eight, or as ſome ſay eleven guns were diſcharged.

By this fatal manœuvre, three men were laid dead on the ſpot, and two more ſtruggling for life; but what ſhewed a degree of cruelty unknown to Britiſh troops, at leaſt ſince the houſe of Hanover has directed their operations, was an attempt to fire upon or puſh with their bayonets the perſons who undertook to remove the ſlain and wounded.

Mr. Benjamin Leigh, now undertaker in the Delph manufactory, came up, and after ſome converſation with Capt. Preſton, relative to his conduct in this affair, adviſed him to draw off his men, with which he complied.

The dead are Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the ſpot, the ball entering his head and beating off a large portion of his ſkull.

A Mulatto man, named Criſpus Attucks, who was born in Framingham, but lately belonged to New Providence, and was here in order to go for North-Carolina, alſo killed inſtantly; two balls entering his breaſt, one of them in ſpecial goring the right lobe of the lungs, and a great part of the liver moſt horribly.

Mr. James Caldwell, mate of Capt. Morton's veſſel, in like manner killed by two balls entering his back.

Mr. Samuel Maverick, a promiſing youth of 17 years of age, ſon of the widow Maverick, and an apprentice to Mr. Greenwood, ivory-turner, mortally wounded, a ball went through his belly, and was cut out at his back. He died the next morning.

A lad named Chriſtopher Monk, about ſeventeen years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Walker, ſhipwright, wounded, a ball entering his back about 4 inches above the left kidney, near the ſpine, and was cut out of the breaſt on the ſame ſide; apprehended he will die.

A lad named John Clark, about ſeventeen years of age, whoſe parents live at Medford, and an apprentice to Capt. Samuel Howard of this town, wounded, a ball entered juſt above his groin, and came out at his hip, on the oppoſite ſide; apprehended he will die.

Mr. Edward Payne, of this town, merchant, ſtanding at his entry-door, received a ball in his arm, which ſhattered ſome of the bones.

Mr. John Green, taylor, coming up Leverett's lane, received a ball juſt under his hip, and lodged in the under part of his thigh, which was extracted.

Mr. Robert Patterſon, a ſeafaring man, who was the perſon that had his trowſers ſhot through in Richardſon's affair, wounded; a ball went through his right arm, and he ſuffered great loſs of blood.

Mr. Patrick Carr, about thirty years of age, who worked with Mr. Field, leather-breeches-maker in Queen-ſtreet, wounded, a ball entered near his hip and went out at his ſide.

A lad named David Parker, an apprentice to Mr. Eddy, the wheelright, wounded, a ball entered in his thigh.

The people were immediately alarmed with the report of this horrid maſſacre, the bells were ſet a ringing, and great numbers ſoon aſſembled at the place where this tragical ſcene had been acted; their feelings may be better conceived than expreſſed; and while ſome were taking care of the dead and wounded, the reſt were in conſultation what to do in thoſe dreadful circumſtances. But ſo little intimidated were they, notwithſtanding their being within a few yards of the main-guard, and ſeeing the 29th regiment under arms, and drawn up in King-ſtreet, that they kept their ſtation, and appeared, as an officer of rank expreſſed it, ready to run upon the very muzzles of their muſkets. The Lieutenant Governor ſoon came into the town-houſe, and there met ſome of his Majeſty's Council, and a number of Civil Magiſtrates; a conſiderable body of the people entered the Council Chamber, and expreſſed themſelves to his Honor with a freedom and warmth becoming the occaſion. He uſed his utmoſt endeavours to pacify them, requeſting that they would let the matter ſubſide for the night, and promiſing to do all in his power that juſtice ſhould be done, and the law have its courſe; men of influence and weight with the people were not wanting on their part to procure their compliance with his Honor's requeſt, by repreſenting the horrible conſequences of a promiſcuous and raſh engagement in the night, and aſſuring them that ſuch meaſures ſhould be entered upon in the morning as would be agreeable to their dignity, and a more likely way of obtaining the beſt ſatisfaction for the blood of their fellow townſmen. The inhabitants attended to theſe ſuggeſtions, and the regiment under arms being ordered to their barracks, which was inſiſted upon by the people, they then ſeparated, and returned to their dwellings by one o'clock. At three o'clock Capt. Preſton was committed, as were the ſoldiers who fired, a few hours after him.

Tueſday morning preſented a moſt ſhocking ſcene, the blood of our fellow citizens running like water through King-ſtreet, and the Merchants Exchange, the principal ſpot of the military parade for about eighteen months paſt. Our blood might alſo be tracked up to the head of Long Lane, and through divers other ſtreets and paſſages.

At eleven o'clock the inhabitants met at Fanueil-Hall, and after ſome animated ſpeeches becoming the occaſion,

they chose a committee of fifteen respectable Gentlemen to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to request of him to iſſue his orders for the immediate removal of the troops. The meſſage was in theſe words:

"*That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants and ſoldiery can no longer live together in ſafety; that nothing can rationally be expected to reſtore the peace of the town and prevent further bloodſhed and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops; and that we therefore moſt fervently pray his Honor that his power and influence may be exerted for their inſtant removal.*

His Honor's reply, which was laid before the town, then adjourned to the Old South meeting-houſe, was as follows:

Gentlemen,

"*I am extremely ſorry for the unhappy differences between the inhabitants and troops, and eſpecially for the action of the laſt evening, and I have exerted myſelf upon that occaſion that a due enquiry may be made, and that the law may have its courſe. I have in council conſulted with the commanding officers of the two regiments who are in the town. They have their orders from the General at New York. It is not in my power to countermand thoſe orders. The Council have deſired that the two regiments may be removed to the caſtle. From the particular concern which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Col. Dalrymple, who is the commanding officer of the troops, has agreed that that regiment ſhall without delay be placed in the barracks at the caſtle until he can ſend to the General and receive his further orders concerning both the regiments, and that the main guard ſhall be removed, and the 14th regiment ſo diſpoſed and laid under ſuch reſtraint, that all occaſion of future diſturbances may be prevented.*

The foregoing reply having been read and fully conſidered—the queſtion was put, whether the report be ſatisfactory? Paſſed in the negative, (only one diſſentient) out of upwards of 4000 voters.

It was then moved and voted John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. William Molineux, William Phillips, Eſq; Dr. Joſeph Warren, Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; and Samuel Pemberton, Eſq; be a committee to wait on his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and inform him, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the reply made to a vote of the inhabitants preſented his Honor in the morning, is by no means ſatisfactory; and that nothing leſs will ſatisfy, than a total and immediate removal of all the troops.

The committee having waited upon the Lieutenant Governor agreeable to the foregoing vote; laid before the inhabitants the following vote of Council received from his Honor.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor laid before the board a vote of the town of Boſton, paſſed this afternoon, and then addreſſed the board as follows,

Gentlemen of the Council,

"*I lay before you a vote of the town of Boſton, which I have juſt now received from them, and I now aſk your advice what you judge neceſſary to be done upon it.*"

The Council thereupon expreſſed themſelves to be *unanimouſly* of opinion, "that it was abſolutely neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice, the good order of the town, and the peace of the province, that the troops ſhould be immediately removed out of the town of Boſton, and thereupon adviſed his Honor to communicate this advice of the Council to Col. Dalrymple, and to pray that he would order the troops down to Caſtle William." The committee alſo informed the town, that Col. Dalrymple, after having ſeen the vote of Council, ſaid to the committee, "That he now gave his word of honour that he would begin his preparations in the morning, and that there ſhould be no unneceſſary delay until the whole of the two regiments were removed to the caſtle."

Upon the above report being read, the inhabitants could not avoid expreſſing the high ſatisfaction it afforded them.

After meaſures were taken for the ſecurity of the town in the night by a ſtrong military watch, the meeting was diſſolved.

The 29th regiment have already left us, and the 14th regiment are following them, ſo that we expect the town will ſoon be clear of all the troops. The wiſdom and true policy of his Majeſty's Council, and Col. Dalrymple, the commander, appear in this meaſure. Two regiments in the midſt of this populous city, and the inhabitants juſtly incenſed, thoſe of the neighbouring towns actually under arms upon the firſt report of the maſſacre, and the ſignal only wanting to bring in a few hours to the gates of this city many thouſands of our brave brethren in the country, deeply affected with our diſtreſſes, and to whom we are greatly obliged on this occaſion—No one knows where this would have ended, and what important conſequences even to the whole Britiſh empire might have followed, which our moderation and loyalty upon ſo trying an occaſion, and our faith in the commander's aſſurances, have happily prevented.

Laſt Thurſday, agreeable to a general requeſt of the inhabitants, and by the conſent of parents and friends, were carried to their grave in ſucceſſion, the bodies of Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Criſpus Attucks, the unhappy victims who fell in the bloody maſſacre of the Monday evening preceding.

On this occaſion moſt of the ſhops in town were ſhut, all the bells were ordered to toll a ſolemn peal, as were alſo thoſe in the neighbouring towns of Charleſtown, Roxbury, &c. The proceſſion began to move between the hours of four and five in the afternoon; two of the unfortunate ſufferers, viz. Meſſ. James Caldwell and Criſpus Attucks, who were ſtrangers, borne from Faneuil Hall, attended by a numerous train of perſons of all ranks; and the other two, viz. Mr. Samuel Gray, from the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Gray, his brother, on the North ſide the Exchange, and Mr. Maverick, from the houſe of his diſtreſſed mother, Mrs. Mary Maverick, in Union ſtreet, each followed by their reſpective relations and friends: The ſeveral hearſes forming a junction in King-ſtreet, the theatre of that inhuman tragedy, proceeded from thence through the Main ſtreet, lengthened by an immenſe concourſe of people, ſo numerous as to be obliged to follow in ranks of ſix, and brought up by a long train of carriages belonging to the principal gentry of the town. The bodies were depoſited in one vault in the middle burying ground: The aggravated circumſtances of their death, the diſtreſs and ſorrow viſible in every countenance, together with the peculiar ſolemnity with which the whole funeral was conducted, ſurpaſs deſcription.

A military watch has been kept every night at the town houſe and priſon, in which many of the moſt reſpectable Gentlemen of the town have appeared as the common ſoldier, and night after night have given their attendance.

It is ſuppoſed that there muſt have been a greater number of people from town and country at the funeral of thoſe who were maſſacred by the ſoldiery, than ever were together on this continent on any occaſion.

A more dreadful tragedy has been acted by the ſoldiery in King ſtreet, Boſton, New England, than was ſome time ſince exhibited in St. George's fields, London, in Old England, which may ſerve inſtead of beacons for both countries.

Had thoſe worthy patriots, not only repreſented by Bernard and the Commiſſioners as a faction, but as aiming at making a ſeparation between Britain and the colonies, had any thing elſe in contemplation than the preſervation of our rights, and bringing things back to their old foundation—What an opening has been given them?

WILLIAMSBURG, APRIL 5.

Laſt Sunday the houſe of Mr. William Eaton, of York county, was burnt to the ground, with all the furniture, &c. while the family were at church.

On Monday night the ſtore of Mr. John Carter was broke open, and robbed of ſundries to the amount of about twenty pounds.

The Granville, Capt. Ritchie, from London, is arrived in York river, but brings no prints later than we have had before.

The Randolph, Capt. Walker, was to ſail in 4 or 5 days after Capt. Ritchie, and may be hourly expected.

The Matty, Fox, from Virginia, is arrived at London.

ACCOMACK county, *March* 3, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons who had TOBACCO damaged in *Guilford* warehouſe, laſt *September*, to meet us the Commiſſioners, at *Accomack* court-houſe, on *Saturday* the 21ſt of *April* next, with their accounts, notes, &c. At which time we ſhall endeavour to ſettle the matter, agreeable to the act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. SOUTHY SIMPSON, JOHN WATTS, WILLIAM TAYLOR, } Comm'rs
THOMAS ROBINSON WISE.

GOLIAH,

A DRAY STALLION, imported by *Thomas M. Randolph* two years ago, he is a beautiful black, ſix years old this ſummer, near ſeventeen hands high, and in great perfection, will cover mares this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Cumberland* county, at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, TWENTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, and THREE POUNDS to inſure a colt. Good paſturage for mares, and the money is expected when they are taken away.

WILLIAM GAY.

WESTOVER, *March* 26, 1770.

RUN away from *Weſtover* on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man of the middle ſize, named EDOM, by trade a bricklayer, and is about 25 years old. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will go into *King William* county. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to *Mr. David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river. W. BYRD.

SUPPLEMENT to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1770. NUMBER 204.

On Monday *the* 30*th of* April *will be* SOLD *at* Williamsburg, *on the premises*,

THE HOUSES and LOTS in the Back ſtreet, belonging to Mr. *Robinſon*'s eſtate, now in the occupation of Mrs. *Chiſwell*, which are pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, alſo the houſhold and kitchen furniture in and belonging to them, and ſeveral valuable ſlaves, being the ſervants uſually employed in and about the houſe and kitchen. Likewiſe a chariot and horſes, a good coachman, ſome milch cows, &c. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a tract of land in *James City* county called *Lulipot*, adjoining the plantation of Mr. *Benjamin Waller*, containing about 400 acres. On *Tueſday* the firſt day of *May* will be ſold before the *Raleigh* tavern in *Williamsburg*, that beautiful ſeat and plantation on *Mattapony* river, in *King & Queen* county, whereon *John Robinſon*, Eſq; late Treaſurer, lived, containing 1300 acres of high land, and about 600 acres of marſh; there is on it a large genteel two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms and a large paſſage on a floor, and all convenient out-houſes in good order, and a large falling garden incloſed with a good brick wall, alſo a very good geared water griſt mill. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, the very valuable tract of land known by the name of *Scotch Town*, lying on *Newfound* river, in *Hanover* county, about 16 miles above the court houſe, which is remarkable for producing the fineſt ſweet ſcented tobacco; it contains according to a late ſurvey 4620 acres, and has on it a large commodious dwelling houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, with 8 rooms and a very large paſſage on one floor, and all convenient out houſes, and there is a very valuable water griſt mill on it in good order. The land belonging to the lead mine company, and Mr. *Robinſon*'s ſhare of the lands and ſlaves belonging to the *Diſmal Swamp* company, will alſo be ſold at the time and place laſt mentioned. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond and ſecurity to

EDMUND PENDLETON, &
4 PETER LYONS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two valuable tracts of LAND lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, drawn by Col *Bernard Moore*, as prizes in his lottery, one contains 550 acres, and has on it a good dwelling-houſe 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above, in which Col *Moore* formerly lived, and many good and convenient out-houſes: the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the land is very good for corn, tobacco and wheat, and the plantation in good order for cropping. The other tract contains 586 acres, and lies on the river below the above-mentioned land, it abounds with ſuch a quantity of white oak that it is thought one thouſand pounds worth of plank and ſtaves may be got off it, the ſoil is very fertile, and produces fine corn and tobacco. Col. *Moore* will ſhew the land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, and the terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, to whom the purchaſe money is to be paid. Mr. *Garland Anderſon*, of *Hanover*, is impowered to ſell the 100 acre lots in *Caroline* county, drawn by Col. *Moore* in his lottery. A Negro man named *Ralph*, about 22 years old, who is an exceeding good ſiner, and a Negro man named *Tobe*, who is a very fine maſter collier, drawn by Col *Moore* as prizes in his lottery, are alſo to be ſold on reaſonable terms, by

EDMUND PENDLETON, &
9 PETER LYONS.

NORFOLK, *April* 2, 1770.

IN the night between the 20th and 21ſt of laſt month my ſtore was broke open and robbed of ſundry goods, as alſo of about forty pounds in ſilver and paper currency. The goods were chiefly printed cottons, fine table cloths, mens fine hats, do. worſted and yarn ribbed ſtockings, black cotton velvet, a crimſon ſilk breeches pattern, nuns thread &c. and among the money there were bills of the following numbers, No. 860, a 60s bill, No. 4139, a 40s bill, No. 4176, 7376, 2296, 1489, 13040, [illegible]56, 14252, 3450, 4131, 4291, 7505, 2402, [illegible], 13808, 4456, 7246, 5089, all 20s bills. I am not certain of the date of the emiſſion of theſe notes, and have only adverriſed their numbers in caſe they ſhould be offered in payment by Negroes, or perſons who may be ſuſpected not to have come honeſtly by ſuch money. I will give TEN POUNDS reward to any one that diſcovers who committed the above robbery, upon my recovering the money and goods, and in proportion for any part.

2 JOHN MACLEAN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 24*th of* April *next, before Mr.* Anthony Hay*'s door, in* Williamſburg, *for ready caſh*,

THE manor plantation belonging to the eſtate of *Joſeph Morton*, Gentleman, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on *Chickahominy* river, about 10 miles from *Williamſburg* containing about 2000 acres of land and marſh, with a large commodious brick houſe, 2 ſtory high, 64 by 22 feet, with a kitchen and ſeveral out houſes for the reception of Negroes. Alſo a barn newly built 48 feet ſquare. This plantation is as remarkable for raiſing and ſupporting all kinds of ſtock as any in the country, having a large quantity of firming marſh adjoining thereto, which affords an immenſe quantity of exceeding good hay: It is well timbered, and the ſoil exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat and peaſe, and the waters afford a great plenty of fine fiſh and fowl of all kinds in their proper ſeaſons. Alſo one other tract of land belonging to the ſaid eſtate adjoining the waters of *Chickahominy*, containing about 1100 acres of very good land for tobacco, corn and wheat: It is well timbered, and has an exceeding good ſtream for a griſt mill, there having been one built thereon, which never lack'd ſufficient cuſtom. This plantation is more convenient to *Williamſburg* than the aforeſaid tract, and is an exceeding good place for ſtocks of all kinds; there are many good landings on the ſaid land, and affords great plenty of fiſh and wild fowl. Likewiſe a ſmall tract, lying between the aforeſaid tracts, and adjoining the waters aforeſaid; it contains about 175 acres; this is a very compact pretty place, and would ſuit a man with a ſmall family extremly well, it being good land for cropping, and raiſing ſtocks of cattle and hogs. There are houſes on the two laſt mentioned plantations in tolerable repair.

JONATHAN BECKWITH.

N. B. The three tracts of land will be ſurveyed by the county ſurveyor before the day of ſale, and the plots thereof, deſcribing the quantity and ſituation, will be ſhewn by the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, at any time between the 10th of *April* and the day of ſale. t d s J. B.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie* county, two heifers, about two years old this ſpring, one of them is a deep red with a white face, the other a pale red marked with a hole in each ear. Appraiſed to 20s

JOHN ROBARDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE and well situated lot of LAND in the town of *York*, opposite the subscriber's late dwelling house, and adjoining Mr. *David Jameson*'s lower garden. For terms apply to Mr. *Seymour Powell*, merchant, in *York* town, or to myself on *Hill Fields*, in *James City* county.

JAMES PRIDE.

March 4, 1770.

Mr. RIND,

PERMIT me to return Mr. E. M. thanks through the channel of your paper, for his good advice in yours of the 22d of last month, and to assure him, that I heartily forgive my enemies for all the injuries I have received from them, although they are far more numerous than his generosity can, I fear, give credit to, were I to recount but a small part: Although I endeavour to obey the will of God, by freely forgiving my enemies, yet the imperfectness of human nature compels me to remember many injuries I receive, when my mind is overloaded with the horrors and distress of a wife, and number of poor innocent babes, to be turned out of doors by the authority of the law, in such weather as this, or indeed any other, to go wandering without house or home to go to, a bed to lie on, or even sustenance to support nature. It may be asked by my friend and others, how happens this? Is it to compel me to do justice? Or is it malice and revenge that prompts my enemies to persecute me? To give you an answer, would be breaking through your good intention, therefore, to follow your advice, I shall pass over in silence the piece signed *William Champe*, and submit its contents to the impartial part of mankind, and content myself with supporting my right and innocence, on the first day of the General Court, when I shall be ready to answer the supposed wrong, and contempt shewn to the decree of the judges. The publication of my letter, obliges me to say something on that head, in order to do justice to my worthy deceased friend, whose memory can never be obliterated out of my mind, for the many favours I received from him, in particular that of giving an unlimited credit to an agent, to serve me and my family, by which means he got so involved that the importunity of the creditors, and his long and severe illness, prevented him from attending to the trust reposed in him, by which means I had not the benefit of his friendship, which I am certain I should otherwise have had; therefore am satisfied that if the words, pretended friendship, were in my letter, and were my sentiments at that time, that I was wrong in the expression; for to do justice, I must own, that at the same time he desired me to convene my creditors, he declared his willingness to concur with them in any measure to gratify me in my desire, although he was perswaded no advantage could be made by keeping the estate together, which sentiments, I am perswaded, would have been altered before this, as I have sufficient authority to declare that the other trustee, and the Hon. *John Taylor*, Esq; think differently now of the situation of the affairs of the estate, than they did last year; although the letter referred to, was wrote at a time when my affliction was so great, that life was a burthen to me, having, at that time, only five days to seek forsecurity, which, if I failed in, I must have delivered up the works, and given up a fair prospect, not only of relieving my friends of their distress on my account, but paying off all my debts, which amount to a large sum in the whole, and saving something to support my family, and keep them from want; yet I think my meaning is plain enough to be understood, to admit of a more generous construction, than the authors of the piece signed *William Champe* pretend to give. I must now, Mr. *Rind*, request your further indulgence, to request once more of my creditors, that have not accepted of the deed I publicly invited them to partake of, that they will be kind enough to permit me to take the benefit of the insolvent act, at one time, in the county I live in, or to send me a letter, that they will not molest my person for the term of four or five years, in which time, in all human probability, they may all get paid: They should also give their Attornies directions to settle their claims, take judgments, and discharge my special bail, if they prefer the latter to the first proposition.—As persecution has malice and revenge for its foundation, which christians are forbid the exercise of; and as it is for the real interest of the creditors to attend to, and grant my request, I hope to hear from all concerned as soon as possible, for my enemies have at last got the sheriff on their side, who has begun to persecute me with cruelty, which must terminate to their prejudice, by keeping me confined at different periods, and perhaps a great distance from home. If two years hard service, and the third advancing without any other profit but common necessaries for my family, is no proof of a prospect to raise a sufficiency, and willingness to pay off the creditors, I can only say, that they ought to come to the works, or convene themselves, and demand a state of the situation of their affairs, which would give great satisfaction to them, I am perswaded, as it has done to those concerned, who have of late had some light into the business.

I am your humble servant,

B. GRYMES.

SURRY, *March* 26, 1770.

To be SOLD *at seven years credit, or longer if required,*

A Square of 6 lots in the city of *Williamsburg*, with the following improvements, a new brick dwelling house, with four rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, granary, and stables, with every other house necessary for a family, also a well of good water. The lots are all inclosed, and the garden well paled in; the situation is near the College, and very pleasant. The premises may be seen by applying to Dr. *James Carter*, and may be entered upon the 1st of *May* next. The price will be made known by

WILLIAM ALLEN.

To be SOLD *for ready money,*

AN elegant new POST CHARIOT, and harness for four horses, to drive with postillions, painted in the newest taste, *French* grey, the mouldings carved, roped, jagged, and gilt, lined with green *Mercoco* leather, a large trunk to it behind, with an oil cloth cover, in every respect quite compleat for a family, and made under the particular direction and inspection of a Gentleman at *Liverpool* in *Piccadilly*, by *Richard Cox*. For particulars enquire of Mr. *Anthony Hay*, at *Williamsburg*, Mr. *Richard Lewis* in *Fredericksburg*, or Mr. *John Wallace*, in *Toppahannock*.

On Monday *the* 16th *of* April, *at* Dinwiddie *Court-house, being court day, will be* SOLD *to the highest bidder, for ready money,*

FOUR hundred acres of LAND, belonging to *Francis Epes*, of said county, in pursuance of a decree of *Dinwiddie* court, to satisfy a debt due *Peter Randolph Bland*.

KING and QUEEN, *March* 21, 1770.

THIS is to inform the public that I have the ferry now in possession known by the name of *Dudley*'s ferry: I have two good boats, and they shall be well attended. All Gentlemen travellers, &c. may depend on the quickest dispatch either to the *Brick-House* or *West Point*, and good entertainment for themselves, servants and horses. The roads from the new *Dragon Bridge* to the ferry are now in good order. All Gentlemen that will favour me with their custom, will greatly oblige their humble servant.

ROBERT DUDLEY.